

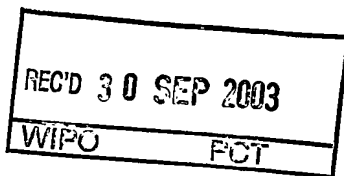


10/522969  
PCT/EP 03/08496



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

**PRIORITY DOCUMENT**  
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN  
COMPLIANCE WITH  
RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)



The Patent Office  
Concept House  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
South Wales  
NP10 8QQ

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

I also certify that the attached copy of the request for grant of a Patent (Form 1/77) bears a correction, effected by this office, following a request by the applicant and agreed to by the Comptroller-General.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

Signed

*A. B. Jones*

Dated 7 July 2003

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

Patents Form 1/77

Patents Act 1977  
(Rule 16)The  
Patent  
Office

1/77

**Request for grant of a patent**

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1RH

31 JUL 2002

1. Your Reference	PF4909		
2. Patent application number (The Patent office will fill in this part)	01AUG02 E737599-1 001030 P0177700 0.00-0217751.7		
3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)	<p><del>GLAXO GROUP LIMITED</del>  <del>GLAXO WELLCOME HOUSE</del>  <del>BERKELEY AVENUE</del>  <del>GREENFORD</del>  <del>MIDDLESEX</del>  <del>UB6 0NN</del>  <del>GB</del></p> <p>0217751.7</p> <p>SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION          PO BOX 7829          ONE FRANKLIN PLAZA          PHILADELPHIA          PENNSYLVANIA 19101          USA</p> <p>Patents ADP number (if you know it)          05949447004</p> <p>If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its corporation          PENNSYLVANIA</p> <p>GB</p>		
4. Title of the invention	COMPOUNDS		
5. Name of your agent (if you know one)	JANETTE Y ROWDEN		
"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)	GLAXOSMITHKLINE CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GSK HOUSE 980 GREAT WEST ROAD BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX TW8 9GS, GB		
Patents ADP number (if you know it)	8366817001		
6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of Filing (day / month / year)
7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application		Date of filing (day / month / year)
8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant a patent required in support of this request? (Answer yes if: a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or c) any named applicant is a corporate body.	YES		

**Patents Form 1/77**

See note (d))

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form -

Description 49 ✓

Claim(s) 1 ✓

Abstract NONE

Drawing(s) NONE

CF

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item

Priority Documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patent Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patent Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature JANETTE Y ROWDEN  
AGENT FOR THE APPLICANTS

J Rowden

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom  
KATHLEEN McCORMACK  
020 8047 4440

**Warning**

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication of communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the patent Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been received

a) Notes

If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 0645 500505.

b) Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.

c) If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form

If you have answered "Yes" Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed

d) Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.

e) For details of the fee and ways to pay please contact the Patent Office.

## Compounds

This invention relates to novel heterocyclyl pyridine derivatives which are inhibitors of the transforming growth factor, ("TGF")- $\beta$  signaling pathway, in particular, the phosphorylation of smad2 or smad3 by the TGF- $\beta$  type I or activin-like kinase ("ALK")-5 receptor, methods for their preparation and their use in medicine, specifically in the treatment and prevention of a disease state mediated by this pathway.

10 TGF- $\beta$ 1 is the prototypic member of a family of cytokines including the TGF- $\beta$ s, activins, inhibins, bone morphogenetic proteins and Müllerian-inhibiting substance, that signal through a family of single transmembrane serine/threonine kinase receptors. These receptors can be divided in two classes, the type I or activin like kinase (ALK) receptors and type II receptors. The ALK receptors are distinguished  
15 from the type II receptors in that the ALK receptors (a) lack the serine/threonine rich intracellular tail, (b) possess serine/threonine kinase domains that are very homologous between type I receptors, and (c) share a common sequence motif called the GS domain, consisting of a region rich in glycine and serine residues. The GS domain is at the amino terminal end of the intracellular kinase domain and is  
20 critical for activation by the type II receptor. Several studies have shown that TGF- $\beta$  signaling requires both the ALK and type II receptors. Specifically, the type II receptor phosphorylates the GS domain of the type I receptor for TGF- $\beta$ , ALK5, in the presence of TGF- $\beta$ . The ALK5, in turn, phosphorylates the cytoplasmic proteins smad2 and smad3 at two carboxy terminal serines. The phosphorylated smad  
25 proteins translocate into the nucleus and activate genes that contribute to the production of extracellular matrix. Therefore, preferred compounds of this invention are selective in that they inhibit the type I receptor and thus matrix production.

30 Activation of the TGF- $\beta$ 1 axis and expansion of extracellular matrix are early and persistent contributors to the development and progression of chronic renal disease and vascular disease. Border W.A., *et al*, *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 1994; **331**(19), 1286-92. Further, TGF- $\beta$ 1 plays a role in the formation of fibronectin and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, components of sclerotic deposits, through the action of smad3 phosphorylation by the TGF- $\beta$ 1 receptor ALK5. Zhang Y., *et al*, *Nature*, 1998;  
35 **394**(6696), 909-13; Usui T., *et al*, *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.*, 1998; **39**(11), 1981-9.

Progressive fibrosis in the kidney and cardiovascular system is a major cause of suffering and death and an important contributor to the cost of health care. TGF- $\beta$ 1 has been implicated in many renal fibrotic disorders. Border W.A., *et al*, *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 1994; **331**(19), 1286-92. TGF- $\beta$ 1 is elevated in acute and chronic glomerulonephritis Yoshioka K., *et al*, *Lab. Invest.*, 1993; **68**(2), 154-63, diabetic nephropathy Yamamoto, T., *et al*, 1993, *PNAS* **90**, 1814-1818., allograft rejection,

HIV nephropathy and angiotensin-induced nephropathy Border W.A., *et al*, *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 1994; **331**(19), 1286-92. In these diseases the levels of TGF- $\beta$ 1 expression

coincide with the production of extracellular matrix. Three lines of evidence suggest a causal relationship between TGF- $\beta$ 1 and the production of matrix. First, normal glomeruli, mesangial cells and non-renal cells can be induced to produce extracellular matrix protein and inhibit protease activity by exogenous TGF- $\beta$ 1 in vitro. Second, neutralizing anti-bodies against TGF- $\beta$ 1 can prevent the accumulation of extracellular matrix in nephritic rats. Third, TGF- $\beta$ 1 transgenic mice or in vivo transfection of the TGF- $\beta$ 1 gene into normal rat kidneys resulted in the rapid development of glomerulosclerosis. Kopp J.B., *et al*, *Lab. Invest.*, 1996; **74**(6), 991-1003. Thus, inhibition of TGF- $\beta$ 1 activity is indicated as a therapeutic intervention in chronic renal disease.

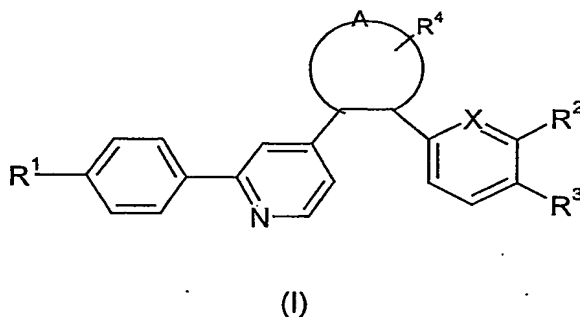
TGF- $\beta$ 1 and its receptors are increased in injured blood vessels and are indicated in neointima formation following balloon angioplasty Saltis J., *et al*, *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.*, 1996; **23**(3), 193-200. In addition TGF- $\beta$ 1 is a potent stimulator of smooth muscle cell ("SMC") migration in vitro and migration of SMC in the arterial wall is a contributing factor in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and restenosis. Moreover, in multivariate analysis of the endothelial cell products against total cholesterol, TGF- $\beta$  receptor ALK5 correlated with total cholesterol ( $P < 0.001$ ) Blann A.D., *et al*, *Atherosclerosis*, 1996; **120**(1-2), 221-6. Furthermore, SMC derived from human atherosclerotic lesions have an increased ALK5/TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor ratio. Because TGF- $\beta$ 1 is over-expressed in fibroproliferative vascular lesions, receptor-variant cells would be allowed to grow in a slow, but uncontrolled fashion, while overproducing extracellular matrix components McCaffrey T.A., *et al*, Jr., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 1995; **96**(6), 2667-75. TGF- $\beta$ 1 was immunolocalized to non-foamy macrophages in atherosclerotic lesions where active matrix synthesis occurs, suggesting that non-foamy macrophages may participate in modulating matrix gene expression in atherosclerotic remodeling via a TGF- $\beta$ -dependent mechanism. Therefore, inhibiting the action of TGF- $\beta$ 1 on ALK5 is also indicated in atherosclerosis and restenosis.

TGF- $\beta$  is also indicated in wound repair. Neutralizing antibodies to TGF- $\beta$ 1 have been used in a number of models to illustrate that inhibition of TGF- $\beta$ 1 signaling is beneficial in restoring function after injury by limiting excessive scar formation during the healing process. For example, neutralizing antibodies to TGF- $\beta$ 1 and TGF- $\beta$ 2 reduced scar formation and improved the cytoarchitecture of the neodermis by reducing the number of monocytes and macrophages as well as decreasing dermal fibronectin and collagen deposition in rats Shah M., *J. Cell. Sci.*, 1995, **108**, 985-1002. Moreover, TGF- $\beta$  antibodies also improve healing of corneal wounds in rabbits Moller-Pedersen T., *Curr. Eye Res.*, 1998, **17**, 736-747, and accelerate wound healing of gastric ulcers in the rat, Ernst H., *Gut*, 1996, **39**, 172-175. These

data strongly suggest that limiting the activity of TGF- $\beta$  would be beneficial in many tissues and suggest that any disease with chronic elevation of TGF- $\beta$  would benefit by inhibiting smad2 and smad3 signaling pathways.

- 5 TGF- $\beta$  is also implicated in peritoneal adhesions Saed G.M., *et al*, *Wound Repair Regeneration*, 1999 Nov-Dec, 7(6), 504-510. Therefore, inhibitors of ALK5 would be beneficial in preventing peritoneal and sub-dermal fibrotic adhesions following surgical procedures.
- 10 Surprisingly, it has now been discovered that a class of novel heterocyclypyridine derivatives function as potent and selective non-peptide inhibitors of ALK5 kinase and therefore, have utility in the treatment and prevention of various disease states mediated by ALK5 kinase mechanisms, such as chronic renal disease, acute renal
- 15 disease, wound healing, arthritis, osteoporosis, kidney disease, congestive heart failure, ulcers, ocular disorders, corneal wounds, diabetic nephropathy, impaired neurological function, Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis, peritoneal and sub-dermal adhesion, any disease wherein fibrosis is a major component, including, but not limited to lung fibrosis and liver fibrosis, for example, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), alcohol-induced hepatitis, haemochromatosis and primary
- 20 biliary cirrhosis, and restenosis.

According to the invention there is provided a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof:



wherein X is N or CH;

30 A represents a 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10-membered mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic moiety containing 1 to 5 heteroatoms which may be the same or different and which are selected from N, O or S, each of which may be optionally substituted by one or more of the substituents R<sup>4</sup>.

35

$R^1$  is selected from H,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkenyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, halo, cyano, perfluoro  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, perfluoro $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy,  $-NR^5R^6$ ,  $-(CH_2)_nR^5R^6$ ,  $-O(CH_2)_nOR^5$ ,  $-O(CH_2)_nNR^5R^6$ ,  $-CONR^5R^6$ ,  $-CO(CH_2)_nNR^5R^6$ ,  $-SO_2R^5$ ,  $-SO_2NR^5R^6$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$  and  $-NR^5COR^6$ ,

5  $R^2$  is selected from H,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halo, CN or perfluoro $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

$R^3$  is selected from H or halo;

$R^4$  is selected from H, halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or  $-NR^5R^6$ ;

10

$R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently selected from H or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; or  $R^5R^6$  together with the atom to which they are attached form a 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from N, S or O, and wherein the ring may be further substituted by one or more substituents selected from halo (such as fluoro, chloro, bromo),  $-CN$ ,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl and  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy; and

15  $n$  is 1-4.

Preferably, X is N.

20

Suitably, A is selected from furan, dioxolane, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrrolidine, pyran, pyridine, pyrimidine, morpholine, piperidine, oxazole, isoxazole, oxazoline, oxazolidine, thiazole, isothiazole, thiadiazole, benzofuran, indole, isoindole, indazole, imidazopyridine, quinazoline, quinoline, isoquinoline, and

25 triazole.

Preferably, A is selected from triazole, imidazopyridine, thiazole, and pyrazole, each of which may be optionally substituted by one or more of the substituents  $R^4$ .

30 Preferably,  $R^2$  is H,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or fluoro. More preferably,  $R^2$  is H, methyl, chloro or fluoro.

Preferably,  $R^3$  is H or fluoro.

35 Preferably  $R^4$  is H,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or halo. More preferably, H, methyl or chloro.

Preferably,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently H or methyl, or  $R^5R^6$  together with the atom to which they are attached form a 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered saturated or unsaturated ring which may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from N, S or O, and wherein the ring may be further substituted by one or more substituents selected from halo (such as fluoro, chloro, bromo),  $-CN$ ,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl and  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy.

40

Suitably, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> together with the atom to which they are attached form a morpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, piperazine, N-methyl piperazine, imidazole or N-methyl imidazole ring.

5

It will be appreciated that the present invention is intended to include compounds having any combination of the preferred groups listed hereinbefore.

10

Compounds of formula (I) which are of special interest as agents useful in the treatment or prophylaxis of disorders characterised by the overexpression of TGF- $\beta$  are:

15

3-[2-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
2-(6-Methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

20

3-[2-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
2-(6-Methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-cyano-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-(Morpholin-4-yl)-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-(Morpholin-4-yl-methyl)-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

25

3-[2-[4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
2-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-4-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

30

2-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
2-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-1-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

35

3-[2-(4-(Methylcarbonylamino)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-((tetrahydropyran-4-yl)aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine  
3-[2-(4-((tetrahydropyran-4-yl)aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

40

6-Chloro-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-4-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



2-Pyridin-2-yl-3-{2-[4-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethoxy)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

2-Pyridin-2-yl-3-{2-[4-(2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

5 7-Methyl-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-4-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

6-Chloro-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

10 3-[2-(4-(methylcarbonylamino)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

2-(3-chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[4-(2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

2-(3-chloro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-((tetrahydropyran-4-yl)aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

15 2-(3-chloro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(methanesulfonylamino)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates and derivatives thereof.

20 The present invention also covers the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula (I). Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula (I) include acid salts, for example sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and tetraalkylammonium and the like, or mono- or di- basic salts with the appropriate acid for example organic carboxylic acids such as acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, isethionic, lactobionic and succinic acids; organic sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic and p-toluenesulfonic acids and inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, sulfuric, phosphoric and sulfamic acids and the like.

30 Some of the compounds of this invention may be crystallised or recrystallised from solvents such as aqueous and organic solvents. In such cases solvates may be formed. This invention includes within its scope stoichiometric solvates including hydrates as well as compounds containing variable amounts of water that may be produced by processes such as lyophilisation.

35 Certain of the compounds of formula (I) may exist in the form of optical isomers, e.g. diastereoisomers and mixtures of isomers in all ratios, e.g. racemic mixtures. The invention includes all such forms, in particular the pure isomeric forms. The different isomeric forms may be separated or resolved one from the other by conventional methods, or any given isomer may be obtained by conventional synthetic methods or by stereospecific or asymmetric syntheses.

40

Since the compounds of formula (I) are intended for use in pharmaceutical compositions it will readily be understood that they are each preferably provided in substantially pure form, for example at least 60% pure, more suitably at least 75% pure and preferably at least 85%, especially at least 98% pure (% are on a weight for weight basis). Impure preparations of the compounds may be used for preparing the more pure forms used in the pharmaceutical compositions; these less pure preparations of the compounds should contain at least 1%, more suitably at least 5% and preferably from 10 to 59% of a compound of the formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

The terms "C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl" and "C<sub>1-7</sub>alkyl" as used herein, whether on their own or as part of a group, refers to a straight or branched chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 6 and 1 to 7 carbon atoms respectively, unless the chain length is limited thereto, including, but not limited to methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl and hexyl.

The term "alkenyl" as a group or part of a group refers to a straight or branched chain mono- or poly-unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical containing the specified number(s) of carbon atoms. References to "alkenyl" groups include groups which may be in the E- or Z-form or mixtures thereof.

The term "alkoxy" as a group or part of a group refers to an alkyl ether radical, wherein the term "alkyl" is defined above. Such alkoxy groups in particular include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, *iso*-propoxy, n-butoxy, *iso*-butoxy, *sec*-butoxy and *tert*-butoxy.

The term "aryl" as a group or part of a group refers to a carbocyclic aromatic radical containing the specified number(s) of carbon atoms, preferably from 5 to 14 carbon atoms, and more preferably from 5 to 10 carbon atoms, which may include bi- and tricyclic systems, optionally substituted with one or more substituents, which may be the same or different, selected from halo (such as fluoro, chloro, bromo), -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy. Such aryl groups include cyclopentadienyl, phenyl or naphthyl.

The term "aryloxy" as a group or part of a group refers to an aryl ether radical, wherein the term "aryl" is defined above.

The term "cycloalkyl" as a group or part of a group refers to a saturated carbocyclic radical containing the specified number of carbon atom(s), preferably from 3 to 14 carbon atoms, more preferably 3 to 10 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more substituents, which may be the same or different, selected from halo (such

as fluoro, chloro, bromo), -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy. Such groups in particular include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

---

5 The terms "heterocyclyl" as a group or a part of a group refers to a stable saturated or partially saturated (i.e. non-aromatic) 3 to 6 membered monocyclic ring containing one or more hetero atoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, optionally substituted with one or more substituents, which may be the same or different, selected from halo (such as fluoro, chloro, bromo), -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy.

10 The term "het" or "heteroaryl" as a group or part of a group refers to a stable heterocyclic aromatic 6 to 14 membered monocyclic ring containing one or more hetero atoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, optionally substituted with one or more substituents, which may be the same or different,  
15 selected from halo (such as fluoro, chloro, bromo), -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy. Suitably the 6 to 14-membered heterocyclic moiety is selected from furan, dioxolane, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrrolidine, pyran, pyridine, pyrimidine, morpholine, piperidine, oxazole, isoxazole, oxazoline, oxazolidine, thiazole, isothiazole, thiadiazole, benzofuran, indole, isoindole, quinazoline,  
20 quinoline, isoquinoline and ketal.

The term "heteroaryloxy" as a group or part of a group refers to a heteroaryl ether radical, wherein the term "heteroaryl" is defined above.

25 The term "perfluoroalkyl" as used herein includes compounds such as trifluoromethyl.

The term "perfluoroalkoxy" as used herein includes compounds such as trifluoromethoxy.

30 The terms "halo" or "halogen" are used interchangeably herein to mean radicals derived from the elements chlorine, fluorine, iodine and bromine.

As used herein the term "pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" means any  
35 pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, ester or amide, or salt or solvate of such ester or amide, of the compound of formula (I), or any other compound which upon administration to the recipient is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) the a compound of formula (I) or an active metabolite or residue thereof, eg, a prodrug. Preferred pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives according to the invention are any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates or prodrugs.

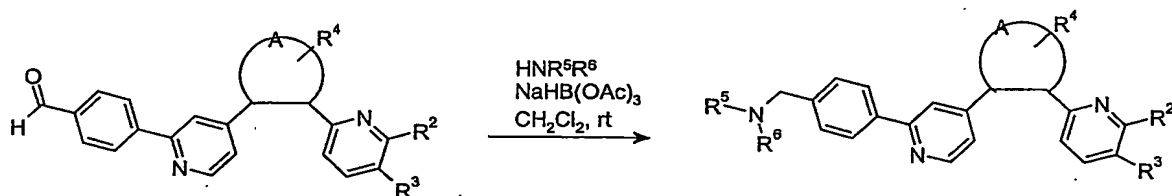
The term "ALK5 inhibitor" is used herein to mean a compound, other than inhibitory smads, e.g. smad6 and smad7, which selectively inhibits the ALK5 receptor preferentially over p38 or type II receptors.

- 5 The term "ALK5 mediated disease state" is used herein to mean any disease state which is mediated (or modulated) by ALK5, for example a disease which is modulated by the inhibition of the phosphorylation of smad 2/3 in the TGF-1 $\beta$  signaling pathway.
- 10 The term "ulcers" is used herein to include, but not to be limited to, diabetic ulcers, chronic ulcers, gastric ulcers, and duodenal ulcers.

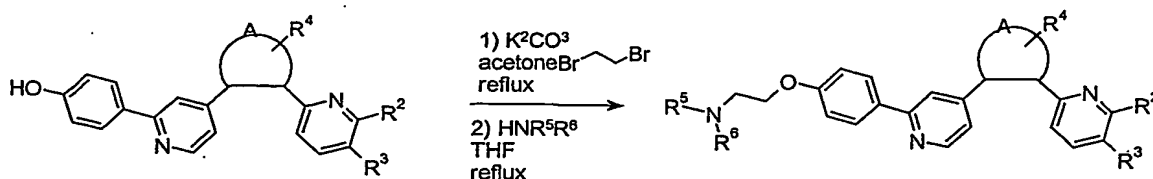
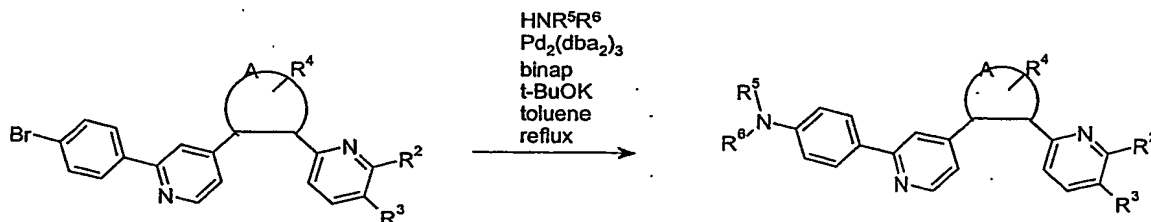
The compounds of formula (I) can be prepared by art-recognised procedures from known or commercially available starting materials. If the starting materials are  
15 unavailable from a commercial source, their synthesis is described herein, or they can be prepared by procedures known in the art.

Specifically, compounds of formula (I) may be prepared as illustrated in Scheme 1.

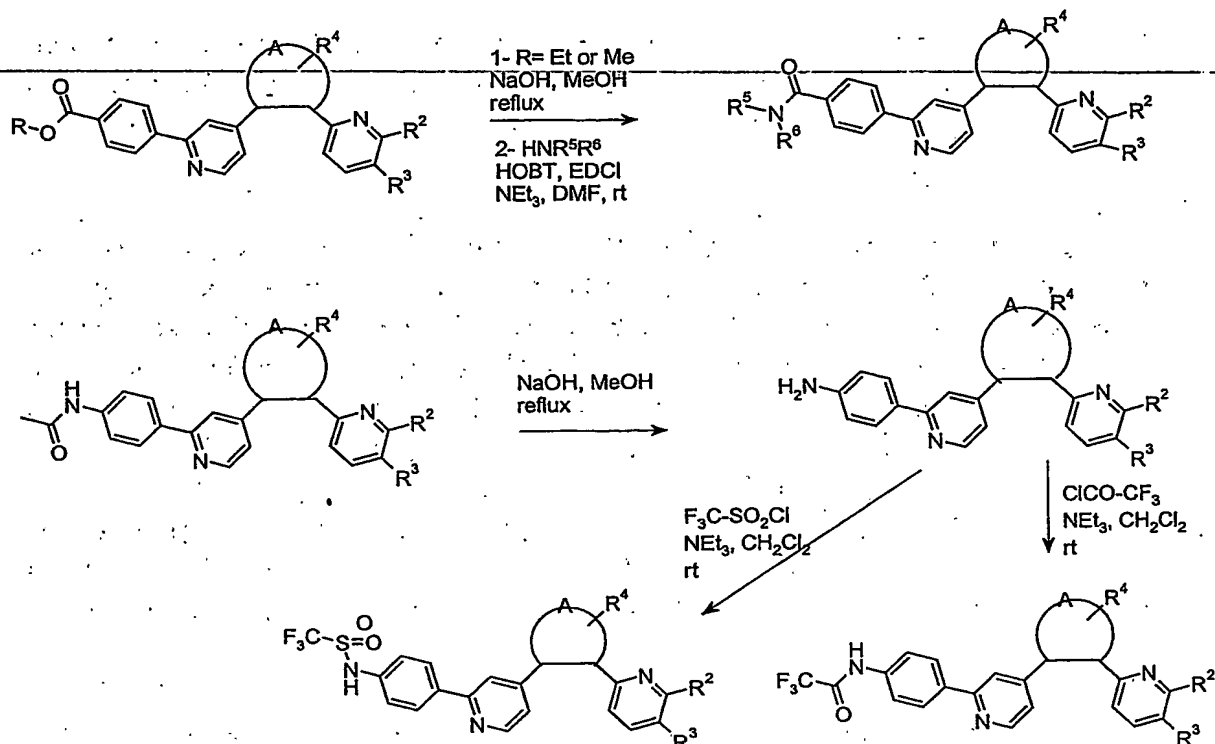
20 **Scheme 1**



25



30



5

Further details for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) are found in the examples.

10

The compounds of formula (I) may be prepared singly or as compound libraries comprising at least 2, for example 5 to 1,000 compounds, and more preferably 10 to 100 compounds of formula (I). Libraries of compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by a combinatorial 'split and mix' approach or by multiple parallel synthesis using either solution phase or solid phase chemistry, by procedures known to those skilled in the art.

15

Thus according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound library comprising at least 2 compounds of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20

The compounds of the present invention have been found to inhibit phosphorylation of the Smad-2 or Smad-3 proteins by inhibition of the TGF- $\beta$  type I (ALK5) receptor.

25

Accordingly, the compounds of the invention have been tested in the assays described herein and have been found to be of potential therapeutic benefit in the treatment and prophylaxis of disorders characterised by the overexpression of TGF- $\beta$ .

Thus, there is provided a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof, for use as a medicament in human or veterinary medicine, particularly in the treatment or prophylaxis of disorders characterised by the overexpression of TGF- $\beta$ .

It will be appreciated that references herein to treatment extend to prophylaxis as well as the treatment of established conditions. It will further be appreciated that references herein to treatment or prophylaxis of disorders characterised by the overexpression of TGF- $\beta$ , shall include the treatment or prophylaxis of TGF- $\beta$  associated disease such as fibrosis, especially liver and kidney fibrosis, cancer development, abnormal bone function and inflammatory disorders, and scarring.

Other pathological conditions which may be treated in accordance with the invention have been discussed in the introduction hereinbefore. The compounds of the present invention are particularly suited to the treatment of fibrosis and related conditions.

Compounds of the present invention may be administered in combination with other therapeutic agents, for example antiviral agents for liver diseases, or in combination with ACE inhibitors or Angiotensin II receptor antagonists for kidney diseases.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease mediated by the ALK5 receptor in mammals.

ALK5-mediated disease states, include, but are not limited to, chronic renal disease, acute renal disease, wound healing, arthritis, osteoporosis, kidney disease, congestive heart failure, ulcers, ocular disorders, corneal wounds, diabetic nephropathy, impaired neurological function, Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis, peritoneal and sub-dermal adhesion, any disease wherein fibrosis is a major component, including, but not limited to lung fibrosis, kidney fibrosis, liver fibrosis, retroperitoneal fibrosis, mesenteric fibrosis, endometriosis, keloids and restenosis.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of inhibiting the TGF- $\beta$  signaling pathway in mammals, for example, inhibiting the phosphorylation of smad2 or smad3 by the type I or activin-like kinase ALK5 receptor.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of inhibiting matrix formation in mammals by inhibiting the TGF- $\beta$  signalling pathway,

for example, inhibiting the phosphorylation of smad2 or smad3 by the type I or activin-like kinase ALK5 receptor.

---

5 The pharmaceutically effective compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, may be administered in conventional dosage forms prepared by combining a compound of formula (I) with standard pharmaceutical carriers or diluents according to conventional procedures well known in the art. These procedures may involve mixing, granulating and compressing or dissolving the ingredients as appropriate to the desired preparation.

10 According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

15 The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may be formulated for administration by any route, and include those in a form adapted for oral, topical or parenteral administration to mammals including humans.

20 The compositions may be formulated for administration by any route. The compositions may be in the form of tablets, capsules, powders, granules, lozenges, creams or liquid preparations, such as oral or sterile parenteral solutions or suspensions.

25 The topical formulations of the present invention may be presented as, for instance, ointments, creams or lotions, eye ointments and eye or ear drops, impregnated dressings and aerosols, and may contain appropriate conventional additives such as preservatives, solvents to assist drug penetration and emollients in ointments and creams.

30 The formulations may also contain compatible conventional carriers, such as cream or ointment bases and ethanol or oleyl alcohol for lotions. Such carriers may be present as from about 1% up to about 98% of the formulation. More usually they will form up to about 80% of the formulation.

35 Tablets and capsules for oral administration may be in unit dose presentation form, and may contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, or polyvinylpyrrolidone; fillers, for example lactose, sugar, maize-starch, calcium phosphate, sorbitol or glycine; tableting lubricants, for example magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol or silica; disintegrants, for example potato starch; or acceptable wetting agents such as sodium lauryl sulphate. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known

40

in normal pharmaceutical practice. Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives, such as suspending agents, for example sorbitol, methyl cellulose, glucose syrup, gelatin, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, aluminium stearate gel or hydrogenated edible fats, emulsifying agents, for example lecithin, sorbitan monooleate, or acacia; non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), for example almond oil, oily esters such as glycerine, propylene glycol, or ethyl alcohol; preservatives, for example methyl or propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate or sorbic acid, and, if desired, conventional flavouring or colouring agents.

Suppositories will contain conventional suppository bases, e.g. cocoa-butter or other glyceride.

For parenteral administration, fluid unit dosage forms are prepared utilizing the compound and a sterile vehicle, water being preferred. The compound, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can be either suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. In preparing solutions the compound can be dissolved in water for injection and filter sterilised before filling into a suitable vial or ampoule and sealing.

Advantageously, agents such as a local anaesthetic, preservative and buffering agents can be dissolved in the vehicle. To enhance the stability, the composition can be frozen after filling into the vial and the water removed under vacuum. The dry lyophilized powder is then sealed in the vial and an accompanying vial of water for injection may be supplied to reconstitute the liquid prior to use. Parenteral suspensions are prepared in substantially the same manner except that the compound is suspended in the vehicle instead of being dissolved and sterilization cannot be accomplished by filtration. The compound can be sterilised by exposure to ethylene oxide before suspending in the sterile vehicle. Advantageously, a surfactant or wetting agent is included in the composition to facilitate uniform distribution of the compound.

The compositions may contain from 0.1% by weight, preferably from 10-60% by weight, of the active material, depending on the method of administration. Where the compositions comprise dosage units, each unit will preferably contain from 50-500 mg of the active ingredient. The dosage as employed for adult human treatment will preferably range from 100 to 3000 mg per day, for instance 1500 mg per day depending on the route and frequency of administration. Such a dosage corresponds to 1.5 to 50 mg/kg per day. Suitably the dosage is from 5 to 20 mg/kg per day.



It will be recognized by one of skill in the art that the optimal quantity and spacing of individual dosages of a formula (I) compound will be determined by the nature and extent of the condition being treated, the form, route and site of administration, and the particular mammal being treated, and that such optimums can be determined by conventional techniques. It will also be appreciated by one of skill in the art that the optimal course of treatment, i.e., the number of doses of the formula (I) compound given per day for a defined number of days, can be ascertained by those skilled in the art using conventional course of treatment determination tests.

- 10 No toxicological effects are indicated when a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof is administered in the above-mentioned dosage range.

- 15 All publications, including, but not limited to, patents and patent applications cited in this specification, are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the present invention.

20

#### Abbreviations

- Binap - 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl  
DCM - dichloromethane  
DME - 1,2-Dimethoxyethane  
25 EtOH - ethanol  
EtOAc - ethyl acetate  
EDCI - 1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride  
EtOH - ethanol  
MeOH - methanol  
30 THF - tetrahydrofuran  
TEA - triethylamine  
DME - dimethoxyethane  
Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> - bis (dibenzylidene acetone)palladium  
TMEDA - N,N,N',N'- tetramethylethylenediamine

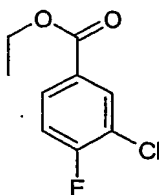
35

#### INTERMEDIATES

40

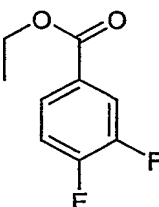
Intermediate 1: 3-Chloro-4-fluoro-benzoic acid ethyl ester

15



To a solution of 3-chloro-4-fluoro-benzoic acid (ACROS, 11.75 g, 67.3 mmol) in EtOH was added APTS (1.2 g). The resulting mixture was stirred to reflux for 2 days and a 1N solution of NaOH was added. The product was extracted with DCM and the organic layer dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered off and the solvent evaporated to give the title compound as an oil (13.08g, 96%).

Intermediate 2: 3,4-Difluoro-benzoic acid ethyl ester



10

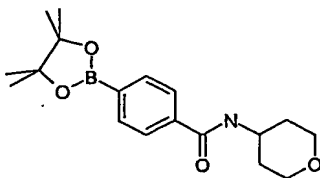
To a solution of 3,4-difluoro-benzoic acid (ACROS, 11 g, 69.57 mmol) in EtOH was added APTS (1.2 g). The resulting mixture was stirred to reflux for 2 days and a 1N solution of NaOH added. The product was extracted with DCM and the organic layer dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered off and the solvent evaporated to give the title compound as an oil (11.78g, 91%).

15

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 4.37 (q, 2H), 1.38 (t, 3H).

Intermediate 3: 4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-N-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-benzamide

20



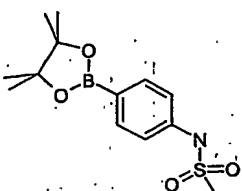
25

4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzoic acid (70.16g, 0.28 mol) was treated with SOCl<sub>2</sub> (2 vol.) and the reaction mixture stirred to reflux for 2 hours. After evaporation, the residue was diluted in toluene and poured into a solution at 10°C of tetrahydro-pyran-4-ylamine (34.34g, 0.339) and triethylamine (79 mL, 0.57 mol) in DCM. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 days and water (490 mL) added to give a precipitate which was filtered off and washed with EtOAc. The title compound was obtained as a solid (17.02g, 18%) after purification by flash chromatography using DCM/MeOH (95/05).

30

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.85 (d, 2H), 7.72 (d, 2H), 5.98 (m, 1H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 3.99 (m, 2H), 3.35 (t, 2H), 2.01 (d, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.35 (s, 12H).

Intermediate 4 N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-methanesulfonamide

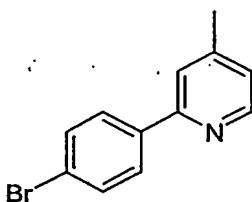


To a solution of 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-aniline (5g, 22.8 mmol) in DCM (20mL) was added  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (2.3g, 1.2eq) and methanesulfonyl chloride (13.2 mL, 7.5eq) and the reaction mixture stirred at rt for 6 days. Water was added and the product extracted with DCM and the organic layer dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered off and the solvent evaporated. The title compound was obtained as a white powder (2.52g, 37%) after crystallisation from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  ether.

TLC  $\text{SiO}_2$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  90/10 Rf 0.62

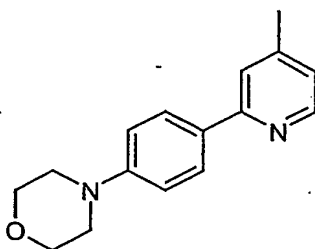
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.78 (d, 2H), 7.18 (d, 2H), 6.69 (m, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 12H).

Intermediate 5: 2-(4-Bromophenyl)-4-methyl-pyridine



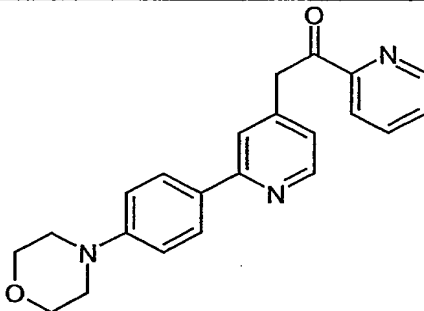
2-Bromo-4-methylpyridine (ALDRICH, 10 g, 58.14 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (100 ml) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (5 mol%, 3.36 g) added under  $\text{N}_2$  and degassed. Aqueous sodium carbonate (2M, 2 eq) was added slowly and stirred for 10min. A solution of 4-bromophenylboronic acid (Lancaster, 14 g, 1.2 eq) in ethanol (20 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was heated under reflux overnight and then poured into water. After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silicagel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{cyclohexane}$  6/4 then 8/2 then  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ). After crystallisation from pentane, the titled compound was obtained as white crystals (6.3g, 43.7%)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm)  $\delta$ : 8.5 (d, 1H), 7.83 (d, 2H), 7.56 (d, 2H), 7.5 (s, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 2.4 (s, 3H)

Intermediate 6: 2-[4-(Morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]-4-methyl-pyridine

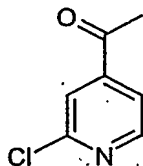
To a solution of intermediate 5 (2.66 g, 10.72 mmol) in toluene (50 ml) was added morpholine (1.12 ml, 1.2 eq, 12.9 mmol),  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba}_2)_3$  (0.49g, 0.05 eq, 0.53 mmol), binap (1g, 0.15 eq, 1.6 mmol) and potassium tert-butoxide ( 1.44g, 1.4 eq, 15 mmol) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 h and then poured into water. After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silicagel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  gradient from 99/1 to 95/5) .The titled compound was obtained as a yellow solid (2.6g, 95.43%)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm)  $\delta$  : 8.5 (d, 1H), 7.95 (d, 2H), 7.5 (s, 1H), 7 (m, 3H), 3.9 (m, 4H), 3.3 (m, 4H), 2.4 (s, 3H)

Intermediate 7: 2-[2-(4-(Morpholin-4-yl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-1-pyridin-2-yl-ethanone

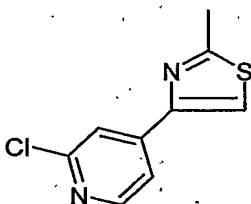
To a solution of Intermediate 6 (2.6 g, 10.24 mmol ) in dry THF (100 ml) under argon, was added dropwise a solution of sodium bis-(trimethylsilyl)amide 1M in THF (22.52 ml, 2.2 eq, 22.53 mmol). The solution was stirred room temperature for 0.5h, then a solution of ethyl picolinate (1.66 ml, 1.2 eq, 12.3 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the solid precipitated with diisopropyl oxide. The brown solid was then taken up in saturated  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution and the aqueous phase extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to leave a residue wich was purified by chromatography on silicagel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  then  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  gradient from 99/1 to 97/3). The title compound was obtained as an orange oil (1.42 g, 38.64%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm)  $\delta$ : 8.7 (d, 1H), 8.55 (d, 1H), 8.05 (d, 1H), 7.9 (d, 2H), 7.8 (m, 1H), 7.5 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 3H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.2 (m, 4H).

Intermediate 8: 4-Acetyl-2-chloro-pyridine

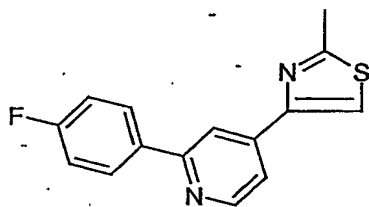
5 To a solution of 2-chloro-4-pyridine carboxylic acid (8g, 50.8 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (100 ml) was added N-methoxy-N-methylamine hydrochloride (7.4 g, 76.19 mmol), HOBT (7.5 g, 55.87 mmol), EDCI (10.7 g, 55.87 mmol) and triethylamine (21 ml, 152.38 mmol) and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 24 h and then poured into water. After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  
10 filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silicagel, eluting with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  (95/5) to give a yellow oil (4g, 42.22%). This intermediate (2 g, 10.72 mmol) was dissolved in THF (100 ml) and the solution cooled in an iced bath. Methyl magnesium bromide (8 ml of a solution 1.4M in THF, 11.26 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture stirred at  
15  $0^\circ\text{C}$  for 45 minutes and then hydrolysed by addition of a saturated solution of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the titled compound as an oil which crystallised on standing (1.5g, 89.95%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm)  $\delta$ : 8.55 (d, 1H); 7.75 (s, 1H); 7.6 (d, 1H); 2.6 (s, 3H)

Intermediate 9: 2-Methyl-4-[2-chloropyridin-4-yl]-1,3-thiazole

To a solution of 4-acetyl-2-chloro-pyridine (2g, 12.86 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (180 ml) was added polymer-supported pyridinium perbromide (15g) and the suspension shaken  
25 overnight. The resin was removed by filtration, with the filtrate being added directly to thioacetamide (1.15g, 15.43 mmol) and the resin washed many times with ethanol. The filtrate was heated at reflux overnight, allowed to cool and concentrated. The residue was basified with aqueous  $\text{NaOH}$ , extracted into  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and this phase washed with water. The organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated  
30 under reduced pressure. After chromatography on silicagel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ , 95/5) and trituration with pentane, the titled compound was obtained as cream crystals (1.3g, 48.13%)

Mp:  $120\text{--}122^\circ\text{C}$

Intermediate 10: 2-Methyl-4-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1,3-thiazole

To a solution of 2-methyl-4-[2-chloropyridin-4-yl]-1,3-thiazole (1.3 g, 6.18 mmol) in DME (80 ml) and EtOH (10 ml) was added tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) (0.36 g, 0.31 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (1.73 g, 12.35 mmol) and aqueous sodium carbonate (2M, 12 ml) and the mixture heated under reflux for 48 h and then poured into water. After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silicagel (EtOAc /  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  2/8). The titled compound was obtained as a cream solid (0.5g, 30%)

MS : 271.12 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate 11:2-Bromo-4-(3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine

A solution of intermediate A2 (5.84 g, 20 mmol) in dry DMF (20 ml) under nitrogen was treated with glacial acetic acid (2.4eq, 2.76 ml) over 2 min. DMF.DMA (1.5eq., 4 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 1h. Hydrazine monohydrate (7.5eq, 91 ml, 1.876 mol) was added dropwise at room temperature and the resulting mixture heated at 50°C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (300ml) and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic phases were combined, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a brown oil which after purification by chromatography on silica gel (eluent :  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  98:2) gave the title compound as a yellow solid (3.07 g, 49%).

MS (APCI) : 315 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

RMN A15339

Intermediate 12: 2-Bromo-4-(3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1-trityl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine

Intermediate 11 (3.07 g, 9.8 mmol) and trityl chloride (1.5 eq, 4.1 g, 14.7 mmol) were reacted as described for Intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as the major isomer of a mixture of the two isomers, as a light yellow solid (4.9 g, 90%).

MS m/z: 558 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

RMN A15355

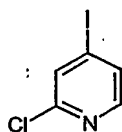
Intermediate 13: 2-(4-Hydroxy-phenyl)-4-(3-pyridin-2-yl-1-trityl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-pyridine

A solution of 2-bromo-4-[3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1-trityl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine (10 g, 17.94 mmol) in DME (300 ml) and water (150 ml) was treated with tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (1 g) and stirred at room temperature for 30 min.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (2M) (27 ml) was added to the reaction mixture, followed by 4-hydroxyphenyl boronic acid, pinacol ester (1.3 eq, 3.2 g, 23.32 mmol). The resulting mixture heated under reflux overnight. The cooled mixture was poured into ice and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic layer was washed with water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent in vacuo gave a crude oil which was purified by chromatography on silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  98:2) to give the title compound as a yellow solid (8.4 g, 82%), which contains the 2-trityl isomer as a minor component.

MS (APCI) : 571 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Mp : 156°C

Intermediate 14 : 2-Chloro-4-iodo-pyridine

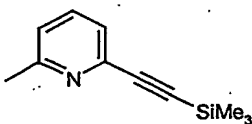


A solution of 4-amino-2-chloro-pyridine (8.09g, 63 mmol, 1eq) in water (150mL) was cooled at 0°C, followed by addition of concentrated 98% HCl. A solution of sodium nitrite (5.65g, 82mmol, 1.3eq) in water (50mL) was added slowly at -10°C. The mixture was stirred at this temperature for 40 min, and a solution of potassium iodide (12.55g, 75.6mmol, 1.2eq) in water (50mL) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C overnight. After treatment with NaOH 35%, and extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic phases were combined and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluent :  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  then  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  99/1) to give the title compound as an orange solid (9.5g, 63%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.99 (1H, d), 7.68 (1H, s), 7.52 (1H, d).

(GC-MS) m/z : 239

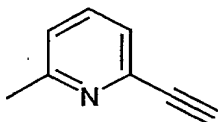
Intermediate 15 : 2-Methyl-6-trimethylsilylanylethynyl-pyridine



To a solution of 2-bromo-4-methyl-pyridine (25g, 0.15 mol) in dry THF (200mL), were added TMEDA (200mL) and TMS-acetylene (100mL, excess) under N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting mixture was degassed with nitrogen for 10 min, then tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (3.7mmol, 4.3g) and copper iodide (14.7mmol, 2.8g) were added. The resulting mixture was heated at 60°C for 18h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate / water. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave a crude product which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give the title compound (18.4g, 65%) as a black oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.58-7.49 (1H, m), 7.30 (1H, d), 7.10 (1H, d), 2.56 (3H, s), 0.28 (9H, s).

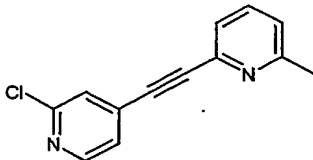
Intermediate 16 : 2-Ethynyl-6-methyl-pyridine



To a solution of Intermediate 15 (18.4g, 0.097mol) in MeOH (100 ml) was added potassium carbonate (4eq, 0.39mol, 53.7g). The reaction mixture was then stirred at rt for 30 min and the solvent evaporated to dryness. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate / water. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (8.75g, 77%) as a brown oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.45-7.34 (1H, m), 7.14 (1H, d), 6.98 (1H, d), 2.97 (1H, s), 2.40 (3H, s).

Intermediate 17 : 6-Methyl-2-[(2-chloro-pyridin-4-yl)-ethynyl]-pyridine



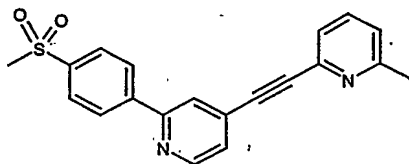
To a solution of 2-chloro-4-iodo-pyridine (Intermediate 1) (1.85g, 7.74mmol) in dry THF (40mL) were added under nitrogen, TMEDA (20mL) and intermediate 3 (1.1eq, 1g, 8.51mmol). The resulting mixture was degassed with nitrogen for ten mins, then tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0.464mmol, 537mg) and copper iodide (0.928 mmol, 177mg) were added. The resulting mixture was heated at 60°C for 4h. The mixture was poured into a saturated solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc 90:10) to afford the title compound as a beige solid (1.54g, 86.4%).



$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 8.29 (1H, d), 7.52 (1H, t), 7.39 (1H, s), 7.34-7.24 (2H, m), 7.10 (1H, d), 2.50 (3H, s).

Intermediate 18: 6-Methyl-2-[(2-methylsulfonyl-pyridin-4-yl)-ethynyl]-pyridine

5

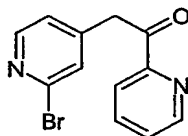


Intermediate 17 (1g, 4.37mmol) and 4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl boronic acid (1.14g, 5.7 mmol), were dissolved in a mixture of toluene (30mL) and ethanol (10mL). To this solution were added tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0.118 g, 0.1mmol) and aqueous sodium carbonate 2M (8.6mL, 17.2mmol) under nitrogen. The resulting mixture was stirred under reflux for 6 h. The mixture was hydrolysed with water and extracted with ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases were washed with water and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluent:  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  98:2) to give the title compound as a yellow oil (0.7g, 46%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 8.66 (1H, d), 8.14 (2H, d), 7.98 (2H, d), 7.90 (1H, s), 7.56 (1H, t), 7.43-7.32 (2H, m), 7.12 (1H, d), 3.03 (3H, s), 2.50 (3H, s).  
(APCI)  $m/z$ : 349 ( $\text{MH}^+$ )

20

Intermediate A1: 2-[2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl]-1-pyridin-2-yl-ethanone



25

To a solution of 2-bromo-4-methyl-pyridine (ALDRICH, 27 g) in dry THF (270 ml) was added ethyl picolinate (28.5 g). The resulting mixture was cooled to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  under argon and a solution of sodium bis-(trimethylsilyl)amide 1M in THF (345 ml) was added dropwise at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ . The resulting reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and subsequently stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the solid residue triturated with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , filtered and washed with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . The solid was then diluted with saturated  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution and the aqueous phase extracted with  $\text{EtOAc}$ . The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The resulting orange powder was washed with pentane to give the title compound as a yellow solid (33.97 g).

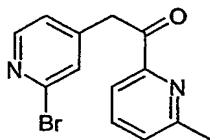
35

TLC  $\text{SiO}_2$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  95/5 Rf 0.8

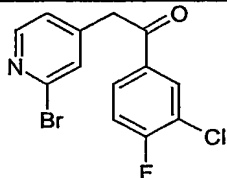
m.p 111.2°C

Intermediate A2: 2-[2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl]-1-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-ethanone

5

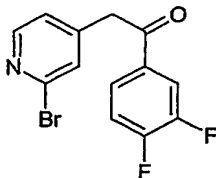


(To a solution of 2-bromo-4-methyl-pyridine (5 g, 29mmol) in dry THF (70 ml), a solution of sodium bis-(trimethylsilyl)amide 2M in THF (32 ml, 2.2eq) was added dropwise at -30°C under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at -30°C for 1h, then 6-methylpicolinic acid methyl ester (4.82 g, 32.3mmol, 1.1eq) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Et<sub>3</sub>O was added and the precipitated solid filtered and washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The solid was then diluted with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and the aqueous phase extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The resulting orange powder was washed with pentane to give the title compound as a yellow solid (5.84 g, 70%). MS (APCI) : 292 (MH+)

Intermediate A3: 2-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethanone

20 2-Bromo-4-methyl-pyridine (9.2g , 53.5 mmol) and 3-chloro-4-fluoro-benzoic acid ethyl ester (1.2 eq, 13 g, 64.2 mmol) were reacted as described for intermediate A1 to afford the title compound as an orange solid (17.16 g, 98%).

25 TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 98/2 R<sub>f</sub> 0.60  
[APCI MS] m/z: 330 (MH+)

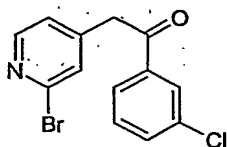
Intermediate A4: 2-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-ethanone

30

2-Bromo-4-methyl-pyridine (9.056g , 52.64 mmol) and 3,4-difluoro-benzoic acid ethyl ester (1.2 eq, 11.75 g, 63.17 mmol) were reacted as described for intermediate A1 to afford the title compound as an ocre solid (14.54 g, 88.5%).

- 5 TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 98/2 Rf 0.41  
[APCI MS] m/z: 314 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate A5 : 2-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-chloro-phenyl)-ethanone

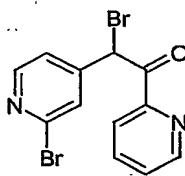


2-Bromo-4-methyl-pyridine (7.75g , 45.1 mmol) and methyl-3-chlorobenzoate (1.3 eq, 10 g, 58.6 mmol) were reacted as described for intermediate A1 to afford the title compound as an orange powder (13.02 g, 93%).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.87

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.34 (d, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.84 (d, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.46 (d, 1H), 7.41 (d, 1H), 7.13 (d, 1H), 4.24 (s, 2H).

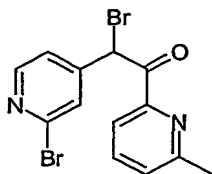
Intermediate B1: 2-Bromo-2-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-pyridin-2-yl-ethanone



- 25 A solution of 2-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-pyridin-2-yl-ethanone (5g, 18.05mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (30 ml) was treated with Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> supported on solid phase (Fluka, 1eq., 11.28g), and the mixture stirred at rt for 5 hours. The mixture was filtered and directly used in the next step without treatment and purification.

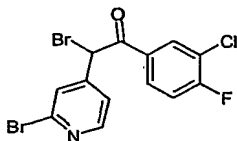
- 30 Intermediate B2: 2-Bromo-2-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-ethanone

25



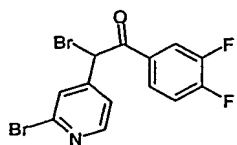
Intermediate A2 (5g, 17.18mmol) was treated as described for intermediate B1 to afford the title compound and directly used in the next step without treatment and purification.

Intermediate B3 : 2-Bromo-2-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethanone



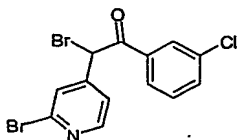
Intermediate A3 (5g, 15.22mmol) was treated as described for intermediate B1 to afford the title compound and directly used in the next step without treatment and purification.

Intermediate B4 : 2-Bromo-2-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-ethanone



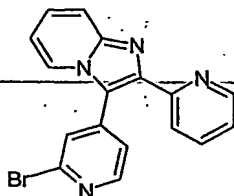
Intermediate A4 (5g, 16mmol) was treated as described for intermediate B1 to afford the title compound and directly used in the next step without treatment and purification.

Intermediate B5 : 2-Bromo-2-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-1-(3-chloro-phenyl)-ethanone



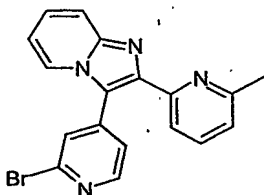
Intermediate A5 (13g, 42.1mmol) was treated as described for intermediate B1 to afford the title compound (16.3g) and directly used in the next step without treatment and purification.

Intermediate C1: 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



- To a solution of 2-amino-pyridine (ALDRICH, 3.4 g, 36.06 mmol, 2eq) in EtOH (50 ml) was added intermediate B1 (6.42 g, 18.05mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred to reflux for 18h and evaporated off to dryness. The residue was dissolved into water and washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic phase was dried, filtered, and evaporated to dryness to give a crude solid which was precipitated from diisopropyl ether gave the title compound as a brown powder (3.053g; 48%).  
mp. 227°C  
TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95/5 Rf 0.23

Intermediate C2: 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



15

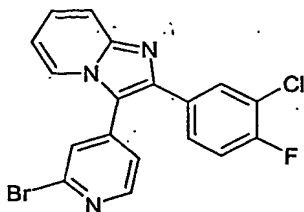
Intermediate B2 (6.35g, 17.18mmol) and 2-amino-pyridine (3.23g, 34.32mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate C1 to afford the compound as a brown powder (3.621g, 58%).

20

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95/5 Rf 0.23

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.47 (d, 1H); 8.12 (d, 1H); 7.8 (m, 2H); 7.7 (d, 1H); 7.6 (t, 1H); 7.47 (d, 1H); 7.29 (t, 1H); 7.05 (d, 1H); 6.85 (t, 1H); 2.39 (s, 3H).

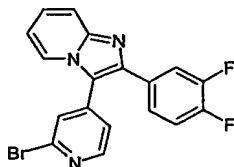
Intermediate C3 : 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



Intermediate B3 and 2-amino-pyridine were coupled and treated as described for intermediate C1 to afford the compound as an ocre solid (3g, 49%)

[APCI MS]  $m/z$  404 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

5 Intermediate C4 : 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-2-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

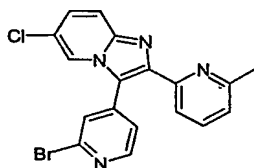


10 Intermediate B4 (6.22g, 16 mmol) and 2-amino-pyridine (3g, 2eq, 32 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate C1 to afford the title compound as a brown powder (2.95g, 88%) after crystallisation from iPr<sub>2</sub>O.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95/5 R<sub>f</sub> 0.37

[APCI MS]  $m/z$  386 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

15 Intermediate C5 : 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-6-chloro-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

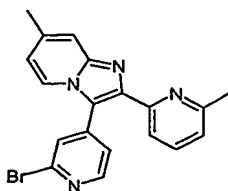


20 Intermediate B2 (2.53g, 6.87 mmol) and 2-amino-5-chloro-pyridine (1.77g, 2eq, 13.75 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate C1 to afford the title compound as a brown powder (1.152g, 42%).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.44

25 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.50 (d, 1H), 8.09 (d, 1H), 7.82 (s, 2H), 7.65 (t, 2H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 7.08 (d, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H).

Intermediate C6 : 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-7-methyl-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

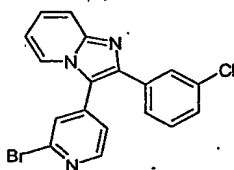


Intermediate B2 (2.53g, 6.87 mmol) and 2-amino-4-picoline (1.49g, 2eq, 13.75 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate C1 to afford the title compound as a brown solid (1.43g, 55%).

- 5 TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.29  
1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.43 (d, 1H), 8.00 (d, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.60 (t, 1H), 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 6.70 (d, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H).

Intermediate C7 : 3-(2-Bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

10



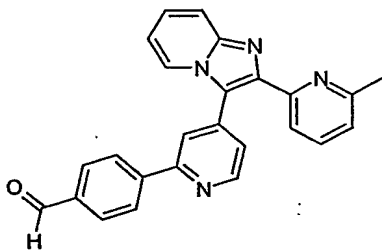
Intermediate B5 (16.3g, 42 mmol) and 2-amino-pyridine (7.9g, 2eq, 84 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate C1 to afford the title compound as a yellow solid (8.45g, 52%).

15

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.82  
[APCI MS] m/z (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate D1: 3-[2-(4-Formyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

20



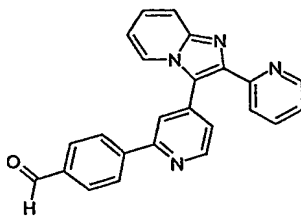
- 25 A solution of intermediate C2 (500mg, 1.37 mmol) in DME (50 mL) was treated with tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (158 mg, 10%mol) and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2M) (4.2 ml) was added to the reaction mixture, followed by 4-formyl-phenyl boronic acid (ALDRICH, 267mg, 1.3eq, 1.78 mmol). The resulting mixture heated under reflux overnight. The cooled mixture was poured into ice and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over
- 30 Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave a crude oil which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95:5) The title compound was obtained as a cream powder (310 mg, 58%).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.3

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 10.08 (s, 1H); 8.86 (d, 1H); 8.10-8.20 (m, 4H); 7.98 (d, 1H); 7.83 (d, 1H); 7.75 (d, 1H); 7.61 (t, 1H); 7.51 (m, 1H); 7.30 (t, 1H); 7.04 (d, 1H); 6.85 (t, 1H); 2.31 (s, 3H).

5

Intermediate D2 : 3-(2-[4-Formyl-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl)-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



10

Intermediate C1 (1.2g, 3.4mmol) and 4-formyl-phenyl boronic acid (LANCASTER, 612mg, 4.1mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the compound as a cream powder (1.1g, 86%) after recrystallisation in hot acetonitrile.

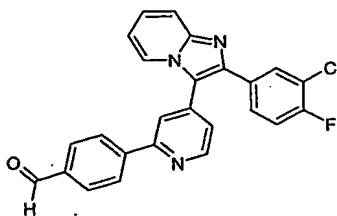
15

mp. 216-218°C

[APCI MS] m/z 377 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

20

Intermediate D3 : 3-(2-[4-Formyl-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



25

Intermediate C3 (1g, 2.48 mmol) and 4-formyl-phenyl boronic acid (LANCASTER, 484mg, 1.3 eq, 3.22 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the compound as a yellow solid (380 mg, 36%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 98:2).

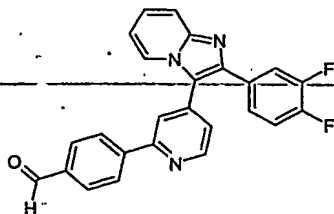
[APCI MS] m/z 428 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

30

Intermediate D4: 3-[2-(4-Formyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



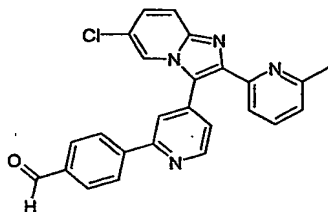
30



Intermediate C4 (1g, 2.6 mmol) and 4-formyl-phenyl boronic acid (LANCASTER, 506mg, 1.3 eq, 3.37 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound (600 mg, 56%).

[APCI MS]  $m/z$  412 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate D5 : 6-Chloro-3-[2-(4-formyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

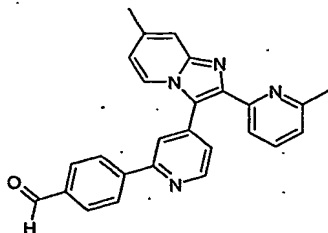


Intermediate C5 (1.15g, 2.88 mmol) and 4-formyl-phenyl boronic acid (LANCASTER, 563mg, 1.3 eq, 3.75 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as a beige solid (1.15g, 93%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90:10).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.54

[APCI MS]  $m/z$  424 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate D6 : 7-Methyl-3-[2-(4-formyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



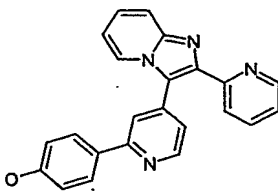
Intermediate C6 (1.43g, 3.78 mmol) and 4-formylbenzene boronic acid (LANCASTER, 738mg, 1.3 eq, 4.92 mmol) were coupled and treated as described

for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as an orange foam (270g, 18%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95:5).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.37

5 [APCI MS] m/z 405 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate E1 : 3-[2-(4-Hydroxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



10

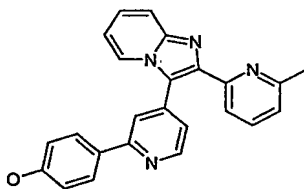
Intermediate C1 (1.85g, 5.27 mmol) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol (Aldrich, 1.5 g, 1.3 eq) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as a cream foam (1.4 g, 73%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH, 98/2, then 95:5 then 93/7).

15

[APCI MS] m/z = 365 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Intermediate E2 : 3-[2-(4-Hydroxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

20



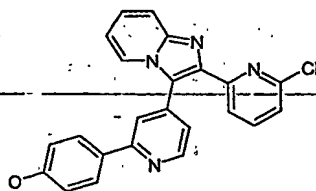
A solution of intermediate C2 (1g, 2.74 mmol) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol (Aldrich, 786mg, 1.3 eq, 3.57 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as a brown gum (470 mg, 45%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90:10).

25

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.51

30

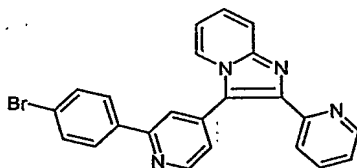
Intermediate E3 : 3-[2-(4-Hydroxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(3-chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



A solution of intermediate C7 (3g, 7.83 mmol) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol (Aldrich, 2.24g, 1.3 eq, 10.2 mmol) were coupled and  
5 treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as a cream powder (1.6g, 51%) after chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95:5).

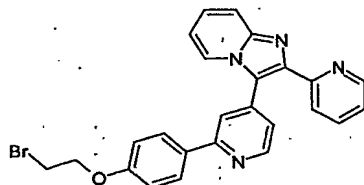
TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95/5 R<sub>f</sub> 0.21

10 Intermediate E4: 3-[2-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



A solution of intermediate C1 (3 g, 8.55 mmol) and 4-bromophenyl boronic acid  
15 (Aldrich, 2.23 g, 1.3 eq, 11.11 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for intermediate D1 to afford the title compound as an oil (2.9 g, 79.5%) after chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 98/2 then 95: 5).  
[APCI MS] m/z: 428.2 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

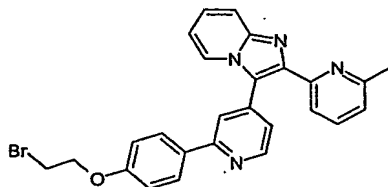
20 Intermediate F1: 3-{2-[4-(2-Bromo-ethoxy)-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



25 To a solution of intermediate E1 (0.38 g, 1.04 mmol) in solution in acetone (20 mL) was added cesium carbonate (0.68 g, 2.0 eq., 2.08 mmol) and 1,2-dibromo-ethane (1 ml, 10 eq., 10.4 mmol). The reaction was stirred to reflux for 2 days. After cooling, the reaction was filtered and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. After purification by flash chromatography, using DCM/MeOH (90/10), the title compound was obtained as a  
30 yellow gum (140 mg, 28%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300 MHz)  $\delta$  8.78 (d, 1H), 8.49 (d, 1H), 8.14 (d, 1H), 7.93 (m, 4H), 7.72 (t, 2H), 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.00 (d, 2H), 6.83 (t, 1H), 4.33 (t, 2H), 3.65 (t, 3H).

5 Intermediate F2 : 3-{2-[4-(2-Bromo-ethoxy)-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

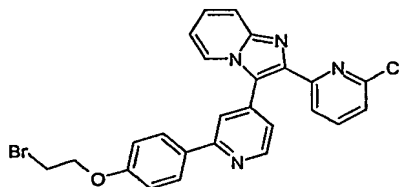


10 Intermediate E2 (0.46 g, 1.22 mmol) and 1,2-dibromoethane were reacted and treated as described for intermediate F1 to afford the title compound as a yellow gum (300 mg, 50%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  95:05).

15 TLC  $\text{SiO}_2$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  90/10 Rf 0.28

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300 MHz)  $\delta$  8.75 (d, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H), 7.93 (m, 3H), 7.71 (t, 2H), 7.56 (t, 2H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 3H), 6.82 (t, 1H), 4.33 (t, 2H), 3.65 (t, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H).

20 Intermediate F3 : 3-{2-[4-(2-Bromo-ethoxy)-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-2-(6-chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



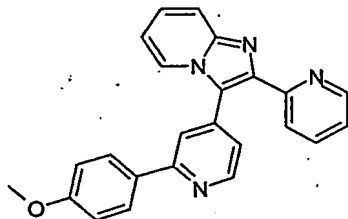
25 Intermediate E3 (1.6 g, 4 mmol) and 1,2-dibromoethane were reacted and treated as described for intermediate F1 to afford the title compound as an orange oil (2.98g, 100%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  95:5).

TLC  $\text{SiO}_2$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  95/5 Rf 0.6

**EXAMPLES**

5

**Example 1 : 3-[2-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine**



10

A solution of 3-(2-bromo-pyridin-4-yl)-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine (500mg, 1.42 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was treated with tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (ACROS, 165mg, 10%mol) and stirred at room temperature for 30 min.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (2M) (0.6 ml) was added to the reaction mixture, followed by 4-methoxyphenyl boronic acid (ALDRICH, 282mg, 1.3eq, 1.85 mmol). The resulting mixture heated under reflux overnight. The cooled mixture was poured into ice and extracted with toluene. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave a crude oil which was purified by chromatography on silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  90:10) and the oil was precipitated in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /pentane to give the title compound as a cream powder (68mg, 13%).

15

20

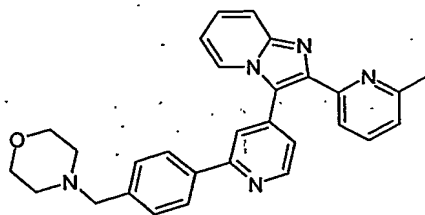
mp. 222°C

TLC  $\text{SiO}_2$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  90/10 Rf 0.4

[LCTof]  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}$  (MH+) calculated 379.1559 (MH+) found 379.1540 -5.1PPM

25

**Example 2 : 2-(6-Methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine**



30

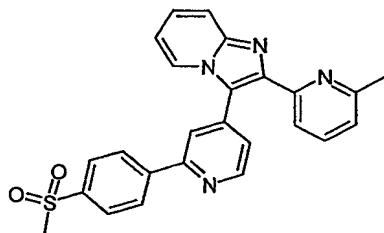
To a solution of Intermediate D1 (310mg, 0.79mmol) and morpholine (1.5 eq, 0.1mL, 1.2mmol) in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (30ml) was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.5eq, 253mg, 1.2 mmol). The mixture was stirred 3 h at room temperature. The mixture was basified with NaOH 1N, the aqueous layer extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solution and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The resulting product was recrystallised in EtoAc to give the title compound as a white powder (194mg, 53%).

m.p:156°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.29

[APCI MS] m/z 462.28 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

5 Example 3 : 3-[2-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



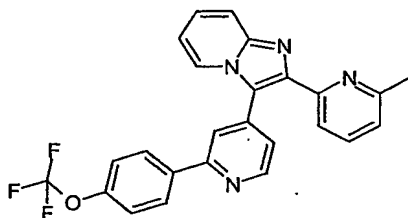
10 Intermediate C2 (300mg, 0.82mmol) and 4-(methanesulfonyl)-phenyl boronic acid (FRONTIER, 214mg, 1.06mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the compound as a yellow foam (121mg, 33%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95:5).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.42

15 [APCI MS] m/z 441 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.85 (d, 1H); 8.2 (d, 1H); 8.14 (d, 1H); 8.09 (m, 3H); 7.82 (d, 1H); 7.74 (d, 1H); 7.58 (m, 2H); 7.53 (m, 1H); 7.44 (dd, 1H); 7.3 (t, 1H); 7.05 (d, 1H); 6.85 (t, 1H); 3.09 (s, 3H); 2.31 (s, 1H).

20 Example 4 : 2-(6-Methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



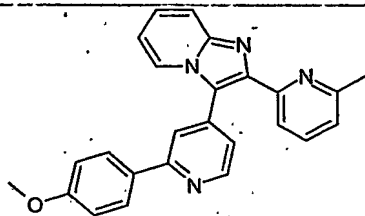
25 Intermediate C2 (300mg, 0.82mmol) and 4-trifluoromethoxy-benzene boronic acid (LANCASTER, 220mg, 1.07mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the compound as a cream powder (137mg, 37%) after precipitation in pentane.

m.p:120°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.27

30 [APCI MS] m/z 447 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 5 : 3-[2-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



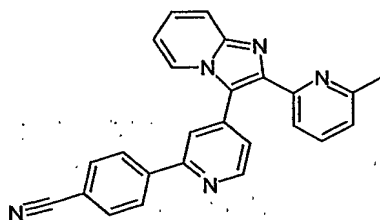
Intermediate C2 (300mg, 0.82mmol) and 4-Methoxy-phenyl boronic acid (ALDRICH, 162mg, 1.07mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the compound as a yellow powder (112mg, 35%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95:5).

m.p:174°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.35

[APCI MS] m/z 393 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 6 : 3-[2-(4-Cyano-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



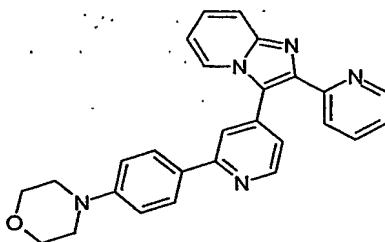
Intermediate C2 (300mg, 0.82mmol) and 4-cyano-benzene boronic acid (LANCASTER, 157mg, 1.07mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the compound as a yellow powder (31mg, 10%) after recrystallisation in ethyl acetate.

m.p:214°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.4

[APCI MS] m/z 388 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 7 : 3-[2-(4-(Morpholin-4-yl)-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

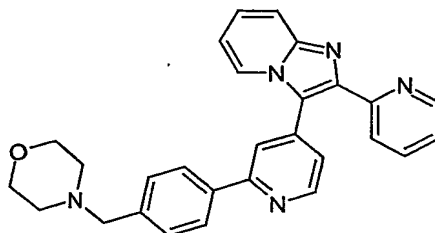


A mixture of intermediate E4 (400 mg, 0.93 mmol), morpholine (1.2 eq, 0.1 ml, 1.1 mmol),  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.05 eq, 43 mg, 0.05 mmol), BINAP (0.15 eq, 88 mg, 0.14 mmol) and potassium *tert*-butoxide (1.4 eq, 126 mg, 1.31 mmol) in toluene was heated under reflux for 2 h. After dilution with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was washed with water and dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ :MeOH (98:2, 95:5 and then 93:7). The resulting oil was crystallised from  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ :pentane, to give the title compound as a yellow solid (140 mg, 35%).

m.p: 145°C (become gummy)

[LCTof]  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{O}$  (MH+) calculated 434.1981 (MH+) found 434.1993 2.8PPM

Example 8 : 3-{2-[4-(Morpholin-4-yl-methyl)-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

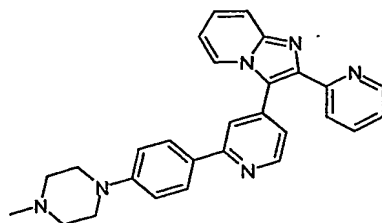


Intermediate D2 (1.1g, 2.9mmol) and morpholine (307 $\mu\text{L}$ , 3.5mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the compound as oil/powder (1.1g, 85%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /MeOH 90:10).

m.p:80°C (degradation)

[APCI MS] m/z 448 (MH+)

Example 9 : 3-{2-[4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



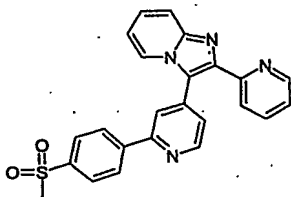
Intermediate E4 (400mg, 0.94mmol) and *N*-methyl-piperazine (0.125 mL, 1.2eq, 1.13 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 7 to afford the compound as beige crystals (70mg, 17%) after crystallisation in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /diisopropylether.

m.p: 150°C (become gummy)

[APCI MS] m/z 447 (MH+)



Example 10 : 3-[2-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

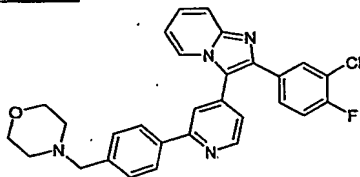


- 5 Intermediate C1 (1.5g, 4.3mmol) and 4-(methanesulfonyl)-phenyl boronic acid (1g, 5.1mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the compound as a pink powder (730mg, 40%) after crystallisation in acetonitrile.

m.p:242-244°C.

- 10 [APCI MS] m/z 427 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 11 : 2-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-[2-[4-(morpholin-4-yl-methyl)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



15

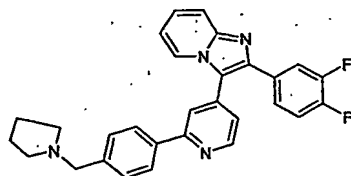
Intermediate D3 (0.35g, 0.82mmol) and morpholine (0.107mL, 1.5 eq, 1.23 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the compound as beige crystals (45 mg, 11%) after crystallisation from EtOAc/iPr<sub>2</sub>O.

20

m.p:189°C

[APCI MS] m/z 499 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 12 : 2-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



25

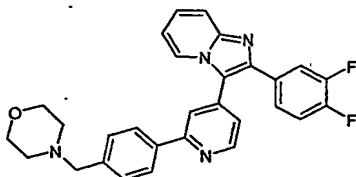
Intermediate D4 (0.30g, 0.73mmol) and pyrrolidine (0.09mL, 1.5 eq, 1.1 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the title compound as a yellow powder (51 mg, 45%) after crystallisation from DCM/Pentane.

30

m.p:155°C

[LCTof]  $C_{29}H_{24}F_2N_4$  (MH+) calculated 467.2047 (MH+) found 467.2063 3.4PPM

5 Example 13 : 2-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-1-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

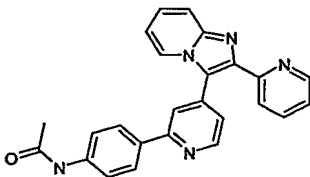


10 Intermediate D4 (0.30g, 0.73mmol) and morpholine (0.095mL, 1.5 eq, 1.1 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the title compound as a white powder (135 mg, 38%) after crystallisation from DCM/Pentane.

m.p:205°C

[LCTof]  $C_{29}H_{24}F_2N_4O$  (MH+) calculated 483.1996 (MH+) found 483.2030 7.1PPM

15 Example 14: 3-[2-[4-(Methylcarbonylamino)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



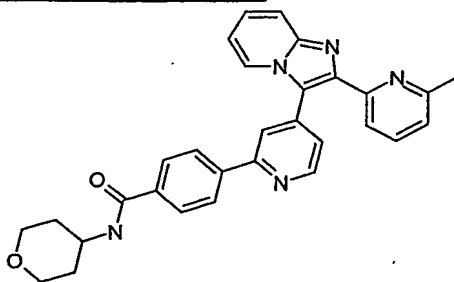
20 Intermediate C1 (0.3g, 0.85mmol) and 4'-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxabaolon-2-yl)-acetanilide (0.29 g, 1.3 eq, 1.11 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the title compound as a yellow powder (283mg, 82%).

m.p:133°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.11

[APCI MS] m/z 406 (MH+)

25 Example 15 : 3-[2-(4-((Tetrahydropyran-4-yl)aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



Intermediate C2 (300mg, 0.82mmol) and 4-boronic acid-*N*-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-benzamide (266mg, 1.3 eq, 1.07 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the title compound as a yellow powder (37mg, 9%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90:10).

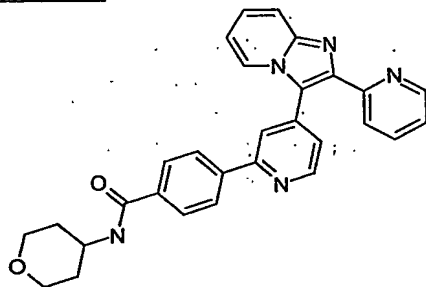
5

m.p:128°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.34

[APCI MS] m/z 490 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

10 Example 16 : 3-[2-(4-((Tetrahydropyran-4-yl)aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-pyridin-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



15

Intermediate C1 (224mg, 0.638mmol) and 4-boronic acid-*N*-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-benzamide (206mg, 1.3 eq, 0.83 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the title compound as a yellow powder (57mg, 19%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90:10).

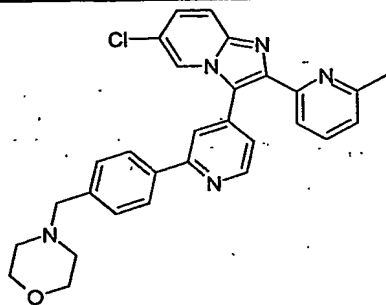
m.p:179°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.23

20

[APCI MS] m/z 476 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 17 : 6-Chloro-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-[4-(morpholin-4-yl-methyl)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



25

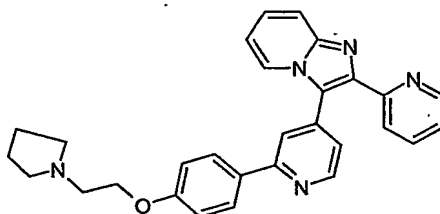
Intermediate D5 (0.40g, 0.94mmol) and morpholine (0.123 mL, 1.5 eq, 1.41 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the title compound as a cream powder (129 mg, 28%) after crystallisation from Et<sub>2</sub>O ether.

m.p:157°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.26

[APCI MS] m/z 496 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 18 : 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-3-{2-[4-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethoxy)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

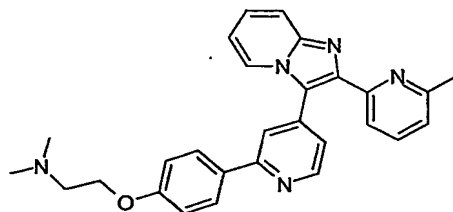


A solution of Intermediate F1 (140 mg, 0.3mmol) and pyrrolidine (0.75mL, 30 eq, 9 mmol) in EtOH (5 mL) was heated under reflux for 6 days. After cooling water was added and the product was extracted with DCM. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered off and the solvent removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH:TEA (80:20:1%). The title compound was obtained as a brown gum (13 mg, 10%).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH/TEA 80/20/1% Rf 0.57

[APCI MS] m/z 462 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 19 : 2-(6-Methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-{2-[4-(2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

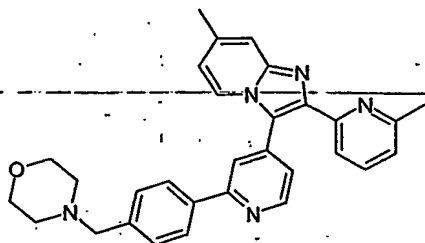


A solution of Intermediate F2 (300 mg, 6.2 mmol) and dimethylamine (solution 40% in water, 2mL) in THF (2mL) was stirred at rt for 18 hours. After cooling water was added the product was extracted with DCM. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a orange gum (135 mg, 48%).

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 80/20 Rf 0.25

[APCI MS] m/z 450 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 20 : 7-Methyl-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-(morpholin-4-yl-methyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



Intermediate D6 (270 mg, 0.66 mmol) and morpholine (0.09 mL, 1.5eq, 1 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the title compound as an orange gum (68 mg, 22%) after crystallisation from EtOAC.

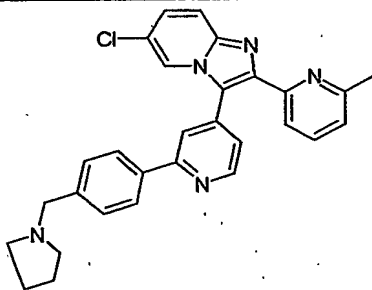
5

m.p:188°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.3

[LCTof] C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O (MH<sup>+</sup>) calculated 476.2450 (MH<sup>+</sup>) found 476.2445 -1PPM

10 Example 21 : 6-Chloro-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-3-[2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-methyl)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



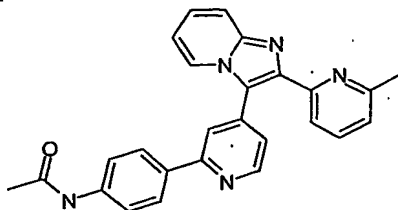
15 Intermediate D5 (0.30g, 0.7mmol) and pyrrolidine (0.09 mL, 1.5 eq, 1.06 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 2 to afford the title compound as a white powder (122 mg, 36%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH (90/10 then 80:20).

m.p:134°C.

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 80/20 Rf 0.34

20 [LCTof] C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>26</sub>ClN<sub>5</sub> (MH<sup>+</sup>) calculated 480.1955 (MH<sup>+</sup>) found 479.1900 -6.9PPM

Example 22 : 3-[2-(4-(Methylcarbonylamino)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



25 Intermediate C2 (3.76g, 10.32mmol) and 4'-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-acetanilide (3.5g, 1.3 eq, 13.42 mmol) were coupled and treated as described

for example 1 to afford the title compound as a cream powder (2.34g, 54%) after crystallisation from DCM.

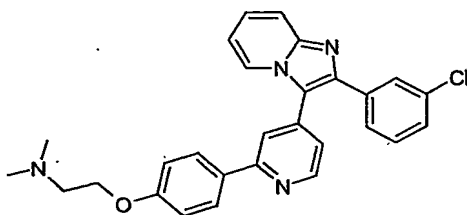
m.p:257°C.

5 TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.32

[LCTof] C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O (MH<sup>+</sup>) calculated 420.1824 (MH<sup>+</sup>) found 420.1808 -3.8PPM

Example 23 : 2-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-3-{2-[4-(2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy)phenyl]-pyridin-4-yl}-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine

10



Intermediate F3 (300 mg, 0.6 mmol) and dimethylamine (solution 40% in water, 2mL) were coupled and treated as described for example 19 to afford the title compound as a yellow gum (98 mg, 35%) after purification by chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH (90/10 then 80:20).

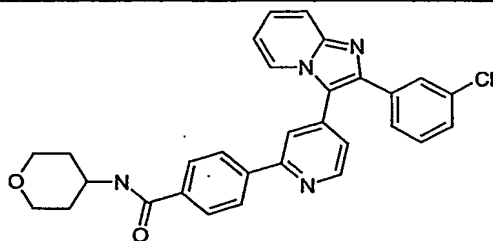
15

TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 80/20 Rf 0.5

[LCTof] C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>25</sub>ClN<sub>4</sub>O (MH<sup>+</sup>) calculated 469.1795 (MH<sup>+</sup>) found 469.1723 -15PPM

20

Example 24 : 2-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-((tetrahydropyran-4-yl)aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



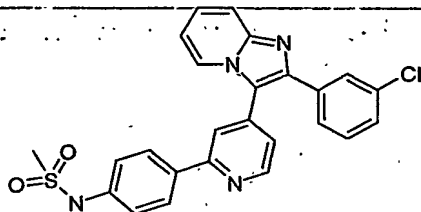
Intermediate C7 (300mg, 0.78mmol) and 4-boronic acid-N-(tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-benzamide (253mg, 1.3 eq, 1.02 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the title compound as a yellow powder (51mg, 13%) after purification by preparative plate chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90:10).

25

m.p:234°C.

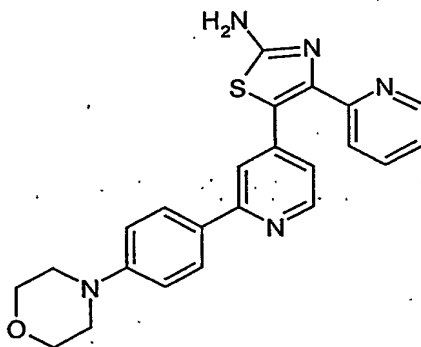
30 TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 Rf 0.52

Example 25: 2-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-3-[2-(4-(methanesulfonylamino)phenyl)-pyridin-4-yl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine



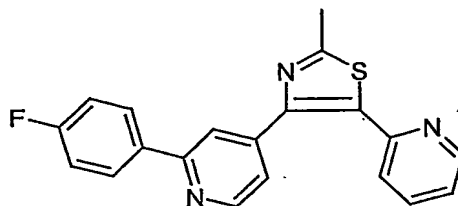
- 5 Intermediate C7 (300mg, 0.78mmol) and N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-methanesulfonamide (302mg, 1.3 eq, 1.02 mmol) were coupled and treated as described for example 1 to afford the title compound as a yellow foam (93mg, 25%) after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 95:5).
- 10 m.p:60°C. (become gummy)  
TLC SiO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH 90/10 R<sub>f</sub> 0.25  
[LCTof] C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>19</sub>ClN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (MH<sup>+</sup>) calculated 475.0995 (MH<sup>+</sup>) found 475.0975 - 4.2PPM

15 Example 26: 5-[2-[4-(Morpholin-4-yl)phenyl]pyridin-4-yl]-4-pyridin-2-yl-1,3-thiazol-2-amine

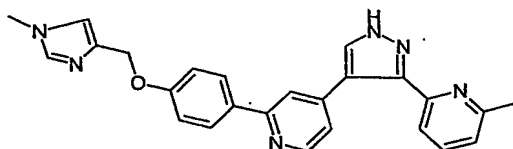


- To a solution of Intermediate 7 (0.4 g, 1.11 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 ml) was added polymer-supported pyridinium perbromide (Aldrich, 1eq, 1.11 mmol) and the suspension shaken for 50 min. The resin was removed by filtration, with the filtrate being added directly to thiourea (0.25 g, 3 eq, 3.33 mmol) and the resin washed many times with ethanol. The filtrate was heated at reflux overnight, allowed to cool and concentrated. The residue was basified with aqueous NaOH, extracted into CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and this phase washed with water. The organic phase was dried over
- 20 Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. After chromatography on silicagel (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH, 95/5 then 90/10) and crystallisation from ethyl acetate, the titled compound was obtained as cream crystals (108 mg, 23.35%)
- 25

- m.p 246°C
- 30 MS(API): 416(MH<sup>+</sup>)

Example 27: 2-Methyl-4-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)pyridin-4-yl]-5-[pyridin-2-yl]-1,3-thiazole

- 5 To a solution of 2-methyl-4-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1,3-thiazole (Intermediate 6) (0.5 g, 1.85 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (80 ml) was added bromine (0.115 ml, 2.22 mmol) and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 4 h and then poured into a saturated solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in toluene (70 ml), then 2-(tributylstannyl)-pyridine (1.27 g, 3.44 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.2g, 0.17 mmol) were added and the mixture heated under reflux 4 h, then poured into water. After extraction with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silicagel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  95/5). After crystallisation from diisopropyl oxide, the titled compound was obtained as light yellow crystals (0.06g, 10%)
- 10 mp : 110-112°C  
MS : 348.18 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

20 Example 28:2-{4-(1-Methyl-imidazol-4-yl)methoxy-phenyl}-4-(3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine

- 25 To a solution of intermediate 4 (4 g, 7 mmol) in DMF (80 ml) cooled in an ice bath, was added portionwise sodium hydride (0.6g, 3 eq, 21 mmol) and the mixture then stirred at room temperature for 30 mins. 4-Chloromethyl-1-methyl-imidazole, hydrochloride (1.6 g, 10 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature overnight and then poured into water and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave a crude oil which was purified by chromatography on silica gel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$  97:3) to give the trityl compound as an oil (3 g). This compound was dissolved in methanol (60 ml) and HCl (1N, 40 ml) and the solution was heated under reflux for 2 hours and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in water and washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The aqueous layer was basified with NaOH (1N)
- 30
- 35



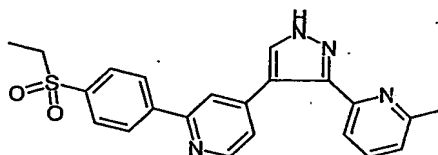
and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic extract was washed with water and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated to give a solid which was crystallised from EtOH to give the title compound as white crystals (1.1 g, 37%).

Mp : 191°C.

5 LCTof :  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_1$  : calculated : 423.1933  
found : 423.1928 1.2ppm

Example 29: 2-[4-(Ethylsulfonyl)phenyl]-4-[3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine

10



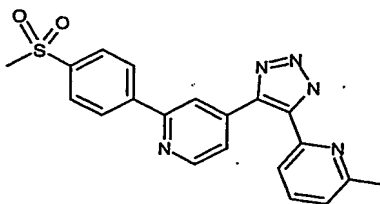
To a solution of 2-bromo-4-[3-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine (0.5 g, 0.9 mmol) in DME (18 ml) and water (9 ml) was added 4-(ethylsulfonyl)phenyl boronic acid (1.3 eq, 0.25 g, 1.17 mmol), tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0.05 g) and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (3 eq, 0.28g, 2.69 mmol) and the mixture heated under reflux overnight. The cooled mixture was poured into ice and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic layer was washed with water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave an oil which was dissolved in MeOH (30 ml) and HCl (1N, 20 ml). The solution was heated under reflux during 3 hours and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in water and washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The aqueous layer was basified with NaOH (1N) and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic extract was washed with water and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. After chromatography on silicagel ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ , 95/5) and crystallisation from DMF, the title compound was obtained as white crystals (166 mg, 45.7%).

MS (APCI) : 405 (MH<sup>+</sup>)

Mp : 244°C

Example 30 : 2-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-4-(5-(6-methyl)-pyridin-2-yl)-1H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-yl-pyridine

30



To a solution of Intermediate 5 (700mg, 2 mmol) in dry DMF (13 ml) was added azidotrimethylsilane (8 mmol, 930mg). The reaction mixture was then stirred at 100°C overnight. The reaction mixture was hydrolysed with water and extracted with

CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave a crude product which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (toluene / isopropylamine 95:5). The crude oil was precipitated in a mixture CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/hexane to give the title compound as a yellow powder (260mg, 33.2%), gummy at 150°C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.70 (1H, d), 8.28 (1H, s), 8.15 (2H, d), 7.95 (2H, d), 7.70-7.57 (2H, m), 7.50 (1H, d), 7.15 (1H, d), 3.00 (3H, s), 2.50 (3H, s), NH triazole not observed.

Calcd. Mass for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S (MH<sup>+</sup>):392.1181. Found (H.R.M.S): 392.1218

### BIOLOGICAL DATA

The biological activity of the compounds of the invention may be assessed using the following assays:

#### Assay 1 (Cellular transcriptional assay)

The potential for compounds of the invention to inhibit TGF-β signaling may be demonstrated, for example, using the following *in vitro* assay.

The assay was performed in HepG2 cells stably transfected with the PAI-1 promoter (known to be a strong TGF-β responsive promoter) linked to a luciferase (firefly) reporter gene. The compounds were selected on their ability to inhibit luciferase activity in cells exposed to TGF-β. In addition cells were transfected with a second luciferase (Renilla) gene which was not driven by a TGF-β responsive promoter and was used as a toxicity control.

(96 well-)microplates are seeded, using a multidrop apparatus, with the stably transfected cell line at a concentration of 35000 cells per well in 200 μl of serum-containing medium. These plates are placed in a cell incubator.

18 to 24 hours later (Day 2), cell-incubation procedure is launched. Cells are incubated with TGF-β and a candidate compound at concentrations in the range 50 nM to 10 μM (final concentration of DMSO 1%). The final concentration of TGF-β (rhTGFβ-1) used in the test is 1 ng/mL. Cells are incubated with a candidate compound 15-30 mins prior to the addition of TGF-β. The final volume of the test reaction is 150 μl. Each well contains only one candidate compound and its effect on the PAI-1 promoter is monitored.

Columns 11 and 12 are employed as controls. Column 11 contains 8 wells in which the cells are incubated in the presence of TGF-β, *without* a candidate compound. Column 11 is used to determine the 'reference TGF-β induced firefly luciferase value'

against which values measured in the test wells (to quantify inhibitory activity) may be compared. In wells A12 to D12, cells are grown in medium without TGF- $\beta$ . The firefly luciferase values obtained from these positions are representative of the 'basal firefly luciferase activity'. In wells E12 to H12, cells are incubated in the presence of TGF- $\beta$  and 500  $\mu$ M CPO (Cyclopentenone, Sigma), a cell toxic compound. The toxicity is revealed by decreased firefly and renilla luciferase activities (around 50 % of those obtained in column 11).

12 to 18 hours later (day 3), the luciferase quantification procedure is launched. The following reactions are performed using reagents obtained from a Dual Luciferase Assay Kit (Promega). Cells are washed and lysed with the addition of 10  $\mu$ l of passive lysis buffer (Promega). Following agitation (15 to 30 mins), luciferase activities of the plates are read in a dual-injector luminometer (BMG lumistar). For this purpose, 50  $\mu$ l of luciferase assay reagent and 50  $\mu$ l of 'Stop & Glo' buffer are injected sequentially to quantify the activities of both luciferases. Data obtained from the measurements are processed and analysed using suitable software. The mean Luciferase activity value obtained in wells A11 to H11 (Column 11, TGF- $\beta$  only) is considered to represent 100% and values obtained in wells A12 to D12 (cells in medium alone) give a basal level (0%). For each of the compounds tested, a concentration response curve is constructed from which an IC<sub>50</sub> value can be determined graphically.

#### Assay 2 (Alk5 Fluorescence Polarization Assay)

Kinase inhibitor compounds, conjugated to fluorophores, can be used as fluorescent ligands to monitor ATP competitive binding of other compounds to a given kinase. The increase in depolarization of plane polarized light, caused by release of the bound ligand into solution, is measured as a polarization/anisotropy value. This protocol details the use of a rhodamine green-labeled ligand for assays using recombinant GST-ALK5 (residues 198-503).

Assay buffer components: 62.5 mM HEPES pH 7.5 (Sigma H-4034), 1 mM DTT (Sigma D-0632), 12.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (Sigma M-9272), 1.25 mM CHAPS (Sigma C-3023)

Protocol: Solid compound stocks were dissolved in 100% DMSO to 1 mM and transferred into column 1, rows A-H of a 96-well, U bottom, polypropylene plate (Costar #3365) to make a compound plate. The compounds were serially diluted (3-fold in 100% DMSO) across the plate to column 11 to yield 11 concentrations for each test compound. Column 12 contains only DMSO. A Rapidplate™-96 was used to transfer 1  $\mu$ l of sample from each well into a 96-well, black, U bottom, non-treated

plate (Costar #3792) to create an assay plate. These assay plates are ready for adding reagents.

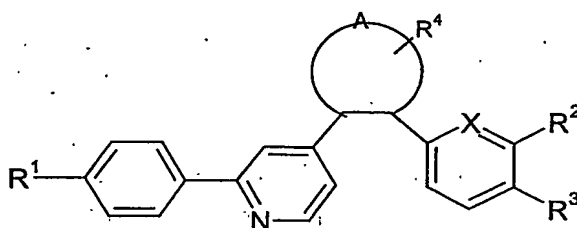
5 ALK5 was added to assay buffer containing the above components and 1 nM of the rhodamine green-labelled ligand so that the final ALK5 concentration was 10 nM based on active site titration of the enzyme. 39  $\mu$ l of the enzyme/ligand reagent was added to each well of the previously prepared assay plates. A control compound(1  $\mu$ l) was added to column 12, rows E-H for the low control values. The plates were read immediately on a LJL Acquest fluorescence reader (Molecular Devices, serial  
10 number AQ1048) with excitation, emission, and dichroic filters of 485nm, 530 nm, and 505 nm, respectively. The fluorescence polarization for each well was calculated by the Acquest reader and then imported into curve fitting software for construction of concentration response curves. The normalized response was determined relative to the high controls (1  $\mu$ l DMSO in column 12, rows A-D) and the  
15 low controls (1  $\mu$ l of control compound in column 12, rows E-H). An  $IC_{50}$  value was then calculated for each compound.

The compounds of this invention generally show ALK5 receptor modulator activity having  $IC_{50}$  values in the range of 1 to 100nM and TGF- $\beta$  cellular activity having  $IC_{50}$   
20 values in the range of 0.0001 to 10 $\mu$ M.

The application of which this description and claims forms part may be used as a basis for priority in respect of any subsequent application. The claims of such subsequent application may be directed to any novel feature or combination of  
25 features described herein. They may take the form of product, composition, process or use claims and may include, by way of example and without limitation, the following claim:

## Claims:

1. A compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof:



(I)

- 10 wherein X is N or CH;

A represents a 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10-membered mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic moiety containing 1 to 5 heteroatoms which may be the same or different and which are selected from N, O or S, each of which may be optionally substituted by one or more of the substituents R<sup>4</sup>.

15

- R<sup>1</sup> is selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy, halo, cyano, perfluoro C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, perfluoroC<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OR<sup>5</sup>, -O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup> and -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>6</sup>;
- 20

R<sup>2</sup> is selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, halo, CN or perfluoroC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from H or halo;

25 R<sup>4</sup> is selected from H, halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>,

- R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from H or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; or R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup> together with the atom to which they are attached form a 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from N, S or O, and wherein the ring may be further substituted by one or more substituents selected from halo (such as fluoro, chloro, bromo), -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl and C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; and
- 30 n is 1-4.
- 35

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☒ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**